

## **CHAPTER IV**

### **RESEARCH FINDINGS AND DISCUSSIONS**

This chapter presents the research findings and discussions based on the statement of the problem. This research focuses on identifying the types of expressive speech act, knowing the dominant types of expressive speech act used by John Keating as the main character in *Dead Poets Society* movie, and discussing related to the research findings.

#### **4.1 Research Findings**

These research findings are related to two statements of the problem. There were two problems of this research. The first, what type of expressive speech act uttered by John Keating is. The second, what the most dominant type of expressive speech act used by John Keating in *Dead Poets Society* movie is.

##### **4.1.1 Types of Expressive Speech Act Used by John Keating in *Dead Poets Society* Movie**

In accordance with the data, it was found that there were five types of expressive speech act used by John Keating in *Dead Poets Society* movie. They were expressive for attitude, thanking, apologizing, greeting, congratulating, and attitude which are shown as follows:

The first of the expressive speech act was expressive for attitude. It was explained as follows.

**Table 4.1 Expressive for Attitude**

Utterance	Minute	Meaning
Are you a man or an amoeba?	00:41:32- 00:41:41	John Keating criticized Mr. Todd who said nothing.
No, that's a mouse	00:56:36 - 00:56:38	John Keating criticized Mr. Todd who pronounced a word with low voice like a mouse.

There was a proof showing that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd when John Keating gave a question to him, as shown by the following dialogue.

KEATING : A man is not very tire, he is exhausted. And don't use very  
: sad, use-  
He points to the back of the classroom.  
KEATING : Come on, Mr. Overstreet, you twerp,  
KNOX : Morose?  
KEATING : Exactly! Morose. Now, language was developed for one  
: endeavor, and that is? Mr. Anderson? Come on! **Are you**  
: **a man or an amoeba?** (00:41:32→00:41:41)  
Keating stands before Todd's desk. Todd looks up nervously but says  
nothing. Keating paused for a moment before looking away.

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd who was always silent in the class. It happened when John Keating gave a question by pointing the student. Firstly, Mr. Knox who was pointed the first time by John Keating could answer his question. For the next question, John Keating pointed Mr. Todd to answer, but he looked up nervously and said nothing. Then, John Keating criticized him by saying “Are you a man or an amoeba?”. It indicated that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd who was always silent.

Another proof showing of John Keating criticized Mr. Todd was when Mr. Todd's voice was like a mouse in front of the class, as shown by the following scene.



Scene 1. John Keating expressed his expressive for attitude in *Dead Poets Society* movie scene (00:56:36 → 00:56:38)

Based on the scene, it was showed that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd when the poem class was going on. He did it, because Mr. Todd pronounced a word “yawp” with low voice. Therefore, John Keating said his voice like a mouse.

Another proof of supporting that was presented by the following dialogue.

KEATING : You gotta get in "yawping" stance.  
TODD : A yawp?  
KEATING : No, not just a yawp. A barbaric yawp.  
TODD : (quietly) Yawp.  
KEATING : Come on, louder.  
TODD : (quietly) Yawp.  
KEATING : **No, that's a mouse.** Come on. Louder. (00:56:36 → 00:56:38)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd for his low voice. It happened when John Keating asked Mr. Todd to pronounce a word “yawp”, but Mr. Todd pronounced it with low voice many times. Then, John Keating criticized Mr. Todd by saying “that’s a mouse”, because his voice sounded like a mouse. It indicated that John Keating criticized Mr. Todd in order that Mr. Todd made his voice louder.

The second of the expressive speech act was expressive for thanking. It is explained as follows.

**Table 4.2 Expressive for Thanking**

Utterance	Minute	Meaning
Thank you Mr. Dalton	00:23:16- 00:23:35	John Keating was thankful to Mr. Dalton for ripping the page first.
Thank you , Boys. Thank you	02:05:07 - 02:05:11	John Keating felt gratitude for his students’ respect.

There was a proof showing that John Keating thanked to Mr. Dalton for following his instruction, when John Keating asked the students to rip out the page . It can be seen on the following dialogue.

KEATING : Now I want you to rip out that page.

The students look at Keating as if he has just gone mad.

KEATING : Go on, rip out the entire page. You heard me, rip it out. Rip it : out

Charlie looks around at the others. He then looks down at his own notes, which consists of drawing breasts.

KEATING : Go on, rip it out.

Charlie rips the page out and holds it up.

KEATING : **Thank you Mr. Dalton.....** (00:23:16 → 00:23:35)

Based on the dialogue, John Keating had interaction with Charlie Dalton whom John Keating always called with their last name, Mr. Dalton. That conversation can be seen that John Keating thanked to Mr. Dalton by saying “thank you”. It happened when John Keating asked all of students to rip out the page, but no one did his instruction. John Keating repeated once more his instruction to all of students to rip out the entire page. Then, Mr. Dalton who was the first one rip the page out and hold it up. John Keating was thankful to Mr. Dalton what he had done by saying “thank you, Mr. Dalton”.

There was another proof showing that John Keating thanked to all students for their respect to him. It can be seen on the following dialogue.

MR. NOLAN : Sit down! Sit down. All of you. I want you seated. Sit  
: down. Leave, Mr. Keating.

More students stand on their desks until half the class is standing.

MR. NOLAN : All of you, down. I want you seated. Do you hear me?

MR. NOLAN : Sit down!

Keating stands in the doorway, staring up at the boys in wonder. A smile comes to his face.

KEATING : **Thank you, boys. Thank you.** (02:05:07 → 02:05:11)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating thanked to all the students. It happened when John Keating began to leave the class after taking his personal, Mr. Anderson preceded his respect to John Keating by standing upon his desk and saying “O Captain My Captain”. Then, his friends began to do what he did. Almost a half of the students in the class was standing on their desks. It made Mr. Nolan angry, but he could not do anything to them. In the doorway, John Keating was staring up at them in wonder and smiling to them. Also, he said

“Thank you, boys. Thank you”. It indicated that John Keating was thankful to all students for their respect, thus he showed his gratitude by saying that.

The third of the expressive speech act was expressive for congratulating. It is explained as follows.

**Table 4.3 Expressive for Congratulating**

Utterance	Minute	Meaning
Congratulation, Mr. Hopkins.	00:54:46 - 00:55:10	John Keating congratulated to Mr. Hopkins for his simple poem
Oh, that's excellent	00:57:20 - 00:57:23	John Keating congratulated to Mr. Todd on doing his great achievement.

There was a proof showing that John Keating congratulated to Mr. Hopkins after showing his poem in front of the class. It is shown by the following dialogue.

KEATING : No, no. It's not stupid. It's a good effort. It touched on one  
: of the major themes, love. A major theme not only in  
: poetry, but life. Mr. Hopkins, you were laughing. You're  
: up.

Hopkins slowly walks to the front of the class and unfolds his piece of paper.

HOPKINS : "The cat sat on the mat."

KEATING : **Congratulations, Mr. Hopkins...** (00:54:46 → 00:55:10)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating congratulated to Mr. Hopkins after showing his simple poem. It happened when John Keating was teaching about poem. Firstly, John Keating knew that Mr Hopkins were laughing at his friend's poem. Then, John Keating asked Mr. Hopkins to come up to read

his poem in front of the class. Mr. Hopkins suddenly read his poem which was the simplest poem ever. By jocking, John Keating also said that his poem was the first poem which ever had a negative score on pritchard scale. John Keating congratulated on his simple poem which he made by saying “Congratulations, Mr. Hopkins”. It indicated that John Keating congratulated on Mr. Hopkins’s work.

There was a proof showing that John Keating congratulated to Mr. Todd on his great job for describing the picture of Uncle Walt up the class. It is shown by the following scene.



**Scene 2. John Keating helped Mr. Todd describe the picture by closing Mr. Todd’s eyes in *Dead Poets Society* movie scene (00:57:20 → 00:57:23)**

Based on the scene, it was showed that John Keating put his hand over Mr. Todd’s eyes. He guided Mr. Todd to describe the picture of Uncle Walt in front of class. He thought by closing Mr. Todd’s eyes, it could eliminate his less-confident and fear of speaking. Unexpectedly, Mr. Todd could describe it well. And John Keating congratulated him.

Another proof of supporting that was presented by the following dialogue.

Keating puts his hands over Todd's eyes and they begin to slowly spin around.

TODD : Uh, I-I close my eyes.

KEATING : Yes?

TODD : Uh, and this image floats beside me.

KEATING : A sweaty-toothed madman?

TODD : A sweaty-toothed madman with a stare that pounds my  
: brain.

KEATING : **Oh, that's excellent.** Now,.... (00:57:20 → 00:57:23)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating congratulated to Mr. Todd on doing his great job. It happened when John Keating asked Mr. Todd to describe about the picture of Uncle Walt up the class, because he did not make the poem. It was not expected that Mr. Todd who was a silent student and an unconfident student, he could describe it beautifully and confidently. Although, he described it with closed eyes. Then, John Keating congratulated to him by saying “Oh, that's excellent”. It pointed out that John Keating expressed his congratulations on Mr. Todd's achievement.

The fourth of the expressive speech act was expressive for apologizing. It was explained as follows.

**Table 4.4 Expressive for Apologizing**

Utterance	Minute	Meaning
I'm sorry if I shocked you, Mr. McAllister	00:27:13- 00:27:15	John Keating expressed his apology to Mr. McAllister.
Excuse me	02:01:24- 02:01:33	John Keating apologized to Mr. Nolan for disturbing his class.



There was a proof showing that John Keating apologized to Mr. McAllister, when John Keating and Mr. McAllister were seated next to another. It is shown by the following scene.



**Scene 3. John Keating apologized to Mr. McAllister when they seated next to another in *Dead Poets Society* movie (00:27:13→00:27:15)**

Based on the scene, It was showed that John Keating was talking to Mr. McAllister in the head of cafeteria. While pouring the food, he apologized to Mr. McAllister, because he made Mr. McAllister Shock at his style of teaching.

Another proof of showing apologizing was presented by the following dialogue:

Mr. Keating and Mr. McAllister are seated next to one another at the table.

MCALLISTER : Quite an interesting class you gave today, Mr.  
: Keating.

KEATING : **I'm sorry** if I shocked you, Mr. McAllister.  
(00:27:13 → 00:27:15)

MCALLISTER : Oh, there's no need to apologize. It was very  
: fascinating, misguided though it was.

Based on the the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating apologized to Mr. McAllister. It happened when they gathered in the head of cafeteria, John

Keating and Mr. McAllister seated next one another at the same table. Firstly, Mr. McAllister opened the conversation that he commented on how John Keating taught. Mr. McAllister acknowledged that the way John Keating taught was very interesting but misguided, because when Mr. McAllister came to John Keating's class, the students rip out the page of the book. Therefore, Mr. McAllister thought that it looked something unusual. Then, John Keating apologized to Mr. McAllister on what he did if he shocked Mr. McAllister. It pointed out that John Keating expressed his guilty on what he did Mr. McAllister by saying "I'm sorry".

There was a proof showing that John Keating apologized to Mr. Nolan, because he disturbed the class for taking his personals, as shown by the following dialogue.

There is a knock at the classroom door.

MR. NOLAN : Come.

The students look back as the door opens. They quickly turn away when they see it is Keating.

KEATING : **Excuse me.** I came for my personals. Should I come back  
: after class? (02:01:24 →02:01:32)

MR. NOLAN : Get them now, Mr. Keating.

Based on the dialogue, it was showed that John Keating apologized to Mr. Nolan because of disturbing his class. It happened when Mr. Nolan was teaching in front of the class, John Keating knocked the door. Suddenly, the students looked back who was knocking the door. Then, John Keating came in his class to take his personals and preceded by saying "excuse me". Mr. Nolan let him get them. It pointed out that John Keating expressed his apology for disturbing Mr. Nolan's class.

The last of the expressive speech act was expressive for greeting. It is explained as follows.

**Table 4.5 Expressive for Greeting**

Utterance	Minute	Meaning
Mr. McAllister	00:24:13- 00:24:14	John Keating replied Mr. McAllister's greeting
Gentlemen	00:28:48- 00:28:49	John Keating greeted to his students.

There was a proof showing that John Keating greeted to Mr. McAllister when he met in John Keating's class, as shown by the following dialogue.

KEATING : Rip it out, rip!  
 From outside the classroom, Mr. McAllister hears all the noise and sees all the students ripping out the pages. He bursts into the room.  
 MCALLISTER : What the hell is going on here?  
 The boys all turn around in shock. Charlie stuffs a crumpled page into his mouth. Keating emerges from his room with a waste paper basket.  
 KEATING : I don't hear enough rips.  
 MCALLISTER : Mr. Keating.  
 KEATING ★ : **Mr. McAllister.** (00:24:13→00:24:14)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating greeted to Mr. McAllister. It hapened when John Keating asked the student to rip out the page. Then, Mr. McAllister heard the noise and saw the students ripping out the page in that class from outside the class. Mr. McAllister suddenly came in and made students shock. Mr. McAllister thought that there was no teacher there, but John Keating came by holding a bucket. Mr. McAllister greeted to John Keating, and John Keating replied him by saying "Mr. McAllister". It indicated that John

Keating greeted to Mr. McAllister to reply his greeting, thus he showed by saying that.

Another proof of showing that John Keating greeted to his students was when he met them in Welton Ground, as shown by following dialogue.

NEIL : Mr. Keating? Mr. Keating? Sir? Oh Captain, My Captain?  
Keating immediately turns around.  
KEATING : **Gentlemen.** (00:28:48→00:28:49)

Based on the dialogue, it can be seen that John Keating greeted to his students. It happened when Keating was walking down towards the lake while whistling, the boys emerged from the building and chased after him. Mr. Neil, as one of them, greeted to him by calling his name, but he didn't turn back. When Mr. Neil greeted him again by saying "O Captain My Captain", John Keating turned around and greeted to them by saying "Gentlemen", because Mr. Neil and his friends who came. It pointed that John Keating greeted to them by saying that.

#### **4.1.2 The Most Dominant Type of John Keating's Expressive Speech Act in *Dead Poets Society* Movie**

In accordance with the data gathered, it can be found out the frequency and percentage of the John Keating's expressive speech act to know the most dominant type of John Keating's expressive speech act in *Dead Poets Society* movie. The data was attached in appendix 1.

Based on the data, it showed that the total frequency and percentage of five types of John Keating's expressive speech act were as follows: expressive for attitude has 12 frequencies (43%), expressive for thanking has 9 frequencies

(32%), expressive for congratulation has 3 frequencies (11%), expressive for greeting has 2 frequencies (7%), and expressive for apologizing has 2 frequencies (7%). Further, it can be concluded that the most dominant type of John Keating's expressive speech act in *Dead Poet Society* movie was expressive for attitude (43%). Otherwise, expressive for greeting and apologizing were the smallest number of John Keating's expressive speech act used that each of them was 7%.

## 4.2 Discussions

After analyzing the data, the next part is discussing the whole data gathered to compare to several theories which was already presented in chapter two.

There are five types of expressive speech act which was found in John Keating's utterances. Those are expressive for attitude, thanking, congratulating, apologizing, and greeting. The researcher did not find expressive for wishing at all in John Keating's utterances.

Expressive for attitude is an expressive speech act that is related to state of dislike. It is about criticizing, protesting, and complaining, as argued by Silalahi in (Wahyuningtyas, 2013). John Keating used a lot this expressive in this movie. Expressive for thanking is an expressive speech act aims to express appreciation to someone (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). This research found a lot this expressive speech act when John Keating was thankful to his students.

Expressive for congratulating is one of expressive speech act aims to praise to someone for certain achievement. It is usually indicated by a word "congratulation". This research found expressive for congratulating which was not

always by saying congratulation. John Keating expressed his congratulation by saying “that’s excellent” to Mr. Todd on his great achievement for describing the picture. Expressive for apologizing is an expressive speech act aims to show the speaker’s regret (Sirwan & Yulia, 2017). It means that this expressive to say sorry to someone as form of regret doing wrong. Expressive for greeting is an expressive speech act which is to welcome someone. This research found that John Keating greeted someone by calling someone’s name.

Among the five types of expressive speech act, the dominant type of expressive speech act uttered by John Keating was expressive for attitude. It was 43%. Otherwise, the smallest number of expressive speech act uttered by John Keating was expressive for apologizing and greeting. Each of them was 7%.

John Keating often used expressive for attitude because based on the *Dead Poets Society* movie, the school where John Keating taught was an academy with traditional taught. John Keating came to the school with a modern teaching method. John Keating criticized that learning poetry could be taught interestingly, it was not by reading the whole page of the book. Further, John Keating often criticized his students with constructively criticism. One of them was Mr. Todd who was painfully shy in the class. For example, when John Keating said “No, that’s a mouse” to Mr. Todd, it was expected that Mr. Todd could speak the word “yawp” louder.